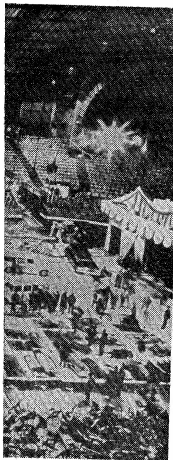




SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1963.

C 11



Associated Press  
at Indiana State Fairgrounds  
at the Holiday on Ice Revue

## st That Killed 63

Workers, doctors and nurses  
thronged the scene.

Witnesses described the ex-  
plosion as a roar, an earth-  
quake or as "20 million thun-  
derclaps." One, Leon Eaton of

Osgood, Ind., said: "The whole  
area rose up like a mountain."

As the miniature groined for  
exits, a second blast erupted out  
of the yawning hole already  
filled with twisted seats, chunks  
of concrete and bodies. A fire-  
ball rose up to the ceiling, but  
the lights remained on.

The Coliseum was built in  
1939 as a Federal works proj-  
ect. It is owned by the State  
of Indiana.

The State Fair board closed  
it today until structural damage  
could be assessed. Doors and  
windows on the south side ex-  
terior also were damaged.

It is used for professional  
hockey and basketball, dog and  
horse shows, political conven-  
tions and occasional traveling  
shows such as the one opened  
last night.

However, except when it is  
used in connection with the  
state fair, is leased by the Col-  
iseum Corporation, a private  
concern. It has a capacity of  
8,000.

There were no reports of in-  
juries among the cast of the ice  
show.

## 2 MORE ARRAIGNED IN BLUE CROSS CASE

A lawyer and an investigator  
for the Public Service Commis-  
sion were arraigned in Queens  
yesterday on charges of cheat-  
ing Blue Cross out of \$32,000  
by padding payrolls of the For-  
est Hills General Hospital.

Five others named in an in-  
dictment handed up Wednesday  
were arraigned Thursday.

One of the two persons ar-  
raigned yesterday was Herbert  
Kampf, who has been with the  
Public Service Commission for  
30 of his 54 years. He is a stock-  
holder and a member of the  
executive committee of the  
Forest Hills Foundation, Inc.,  
which ran the hospital until  
April of this year. Mr. Kampf,  
who lives at 98-25 64th Road,  
Forest Hills, was released on  
\$2,500 bail.

The other man, Jacob Gold-  
smith, 56, of 250 East 71st  
Street, is the hospital's former  
lawyer. He was paroled in the  
custody of his attorney, Charles  
F. Murphy.

Dr. Julius Lebowitz is pres-  
ident of the corporation, which  
since April has leased the hos-  
pital to eight doctors. None of  
them was indicted, but Dr.  
Lebowitz and the corporation  
were named.

Medical School Accredited  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.,  
Nov. 1—Rutgers University's  
two-year medical school has re-  
ceived provisional accreditation  
by the American Association of  
Medical Colleges, the university  
announced today. The school  
previously was rated a "non-  
member institution in develop-  
ment." The school can become  
eligible for full accreditation  
after two annual surveys. The  
school plans to accept its first  
students in 1965.

## Custom Styled Shirts 5.95



In Stock...at all times, short  
and medium point collars...  
spread collars...high collars...  
low collars...in white, solids, and  
stripes. Fashionably correct,  
style by G. L. Brown.

London Shop  
53rd & Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

## LOU KONSPORE



natural  
distinction  
by  
Kuppenheimer

For the man who  
wants to look like  
a million without  
displaying his  
rating, we  
recommend this  
flattering style  
that incorporates  
unpadded natural  
shoulders and  
plain-front  
trousers. It's a  
Kuppenheimer, of  
course, which  
means that the  
tailoring is worthy  
of a man who  
wants the best.  
\$115.00 with  
everKreased  
trousers.

AN INVESTMENT IN GOOD APPEARANCE

## LOU KONSPORE

MEN'S WEAR

500 SUMMER STREET • STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

## Last Day to SAVE \$4.50!

Brentano's will honor all orders phoned or postmarked  
by midnight tonight for the

All New, Completely Revised, and  
Completely Reset Third Edition of

## THE COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

ILLUSTRATED

The only general encyclopedia in one volume  
Respected — Authoritative — Comprehensive

\$45 through Nov. 2—\$49.50 thereafter

Visit your nearest Brentano's today, or clip this ad and mail it  
before midnight tonight with your name and address to Brentano's,  
380 5th Ave., N.Y. 36. (Charge account customers may call  
PL 7-8600.)

## WHY SMIRNOFF INSTEAD OF ANY OTHER VODKA?



### It's filtered through a "mountain" of charcoal

Of the hundreds of vodkas made today, there's not one  
made like Smirnoff.

Every drop of Smirnoff is filtered and refined through  
seven tons of activated charcoal. That's 14,000 lbs.,  
far more charcoal filtration than other vodkas use.  
This "black magic" removes most of the congeners. No  
wonder that Smirnoff is the finest liquor in the world;

crystal clear and flawless, with no noticeable liquor  
taste or odor.

That's why Smirnoff makes the driest of dry Martinis.  
Why it blends so completely in fruit juices or soft drinks.  
Why it's always so smooth, even on-the-rocks.

Ask for Smirnoff by name at bars and stores. Insist!  
Persist! Resist anything else!

always ask for

**Smirnoff**  
VODKA  
IT LEAVES YOU BREATHLESS

80 AND 100 PROOF. DISTILLED FROM GRAIN. ©STE. PIERRE SMIRNOFF FLS. (DIVISION OF HEUBLEIN), HARTFORD, CONN., 1963

# VASSAR GIRLS AID TOWN YOUNGSTERS

Tutor Pupils With Potential in Poughkeepsie Schools

By JOHN P. SHANLEY

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 30—Vassar College girls have begun their own version of the Peace Corps to help public school youngsters in crowded downtown areas here.

Four days a week after their own classes have ended, groups of the girls, most of them dressed informally in sweaters and skirts, go by bus from the tree-lined Vassar campus to four elementary schools in low- and middle-income sections of the city.

They are among the 150 volunteers for "Horizons Unlimited," a community experiment designed to provide educational and cultural enrichment for the children.

Negro and white children with a potential for greater achievement were selected by their regular teachers for the program, which began this week.

Each Vassar girl is assigned to one child and spends an hour a week working with him in his classroom. Some of the tutors are also devoting extra time to the work on weekends.

The participating schools are Elsworth, Columbus, Franklin and Warring.

In the Warring school today, after regular school hours five tutors joined five 12-year-old pupils in a sixth-grade classroom.

Using the children's textbooks they reviewed classroom assignments in reading, arithmetic, geography and social studies. The tutors paid particular attention to lessons that had presented difficulties for the children.

Joan Cadden, a Vassar junior, of 59 East 124 Street in New York, helped David Finch, who is interested in science but admitted that he would prefer to go swimming.

Lee Perkins, a senior from Barre, Mass., worked with Gale Sterling, Lily Stillman, a sophomore of 600 Fifth Avenue, New York, with Sharon Guglielmo, a sophomore of 515 East 86th Street, New York, with Regina Clinton, and Ruth Whit, a junior from Madison, Ohio.

Miss Perkins came so absorbed in her work that she missed the bus back to Vassar. Coordinating the program is the college's Patricia Loomis, a senior, of 60 East 96th Street, New York, and Joan Leven, a sophomore, of Providence, R.I. Miss Blumenthal said today:

"It does reduce the amount of time that is available for keeping up with our own studies, but at a college like Vassar, studies are particularly important. For some of the girls, it also means less time for bridge or knitting."

"But in a world where so much needs to be done, an experiment like 'Horizons Unlimited' also gives us a purpose and an opportunity for fulfillment."

## PRINTERS AND SHOPS HALT NEGOTIATIONS

Contract negotiations between the typographical union and commercial printers here reached a critical stage yesterday.

The union charged that the employers refused to bargain in good faith and that negotiations involving 5,000 printers and 400 book- and job shops were broken off. The previous contract expired two weeks ago.

Thomas Koepke, secretary-treasurer of Local 1 of the International Typographical Union, said a meeting of members would be held next Thursday at Manhattan Center to explain the status of the negotiations.

Matthew A. Kelly, secretary of the printers' league section of the Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York, said that a special committee of the league would meet Monday to determine what collective action to take if the union carried out "harsh harassment" of the printing concerns. Since the contract expired the union has been enforcing a ban on overtime.

The union has been seeking a reduction in the work week from 36½ hours to 35 hours, a \$15-a-week wage increase, a one-year contract, increased sick leave and other benefits.

## 3D TEAMSTER LOCAL GIVES HOFFA REBUFF

A third New York Teamster local has voted against giving James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the power to negotiate national contracts in the trucking industry.

John E. Strong, president of Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, reported yesterday that the local's membership had voted 2,680 to 622 against giving Mr. Hoffa the teamster president, the power he is seeking.

Earlier, members of Local 816 and Local 282 had voted overwhelmingly against granting the teamster president the power he sought to negotiate national contracts.

Mr. Strong said the vote in Local 807 had been taken by a mail referendum conducted by the Honest Ballot Association.

Local 807, consisting of general truck drivers, has about 10,000 members.

**25 Seized in Narcotics Raids**  
BUFFALO, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Twenty-five suspected dealers in narcotics, including 16 arrested in recent felony indictments, returned yesterday, were arrested today. The police said five persons listed in the Erie County grand jury indictments still were sought.

VOLUNTEER TUTOR: Joan Cadden, a Vassar College junior, working with David Finch, a 12-year-old sixth-grade pupil at the Charles B. Warring school in Poughkeepsie.

## CITY COLLEGES BID FOR RISE IN FUNDS

Space Is Biggest Problem, Bowker Tells Planners

A picture of colleges already bursting at the seams and crowded with an oncoming rush of new students was drawn yesterday for the City Planning Commission at a hearing of the Board of Higher Education's capital budget.

The Brooklyn College and the Bronx Community College described plans to build over the way tracks as additional suitable sites. And the Baruch School of City College proposed that sites now occupied by armories be considered for educational purposes.

Hunter College pointed out that arrangements were being made for proposed facilities on its Bronx campus to be shared with the neighboring community college.

In presenting the board's request for \$65,383,171 for 1964-65, Gustave G. Rosenberg, chairman, said that the four senior colleges and three existing community colleges would have to do "unorthodox and desperate things" to accommodate students seeking admission. Final enrollment figures for this fall show nearly 112,000 students in all sessions of the City University, he said.

Space is the major problem facing the university, Chancellor Albert H. Bowker told the commission. He said that plans to admit 5,000 additional freshmen next fall can be accomplished "only by reason of the determination of the presidents and their faculties to stretch to the breaking point the use of present facilities by expedients which cannot be adopted as permanent procedures."

Such expedients include the lengthening of the school day, larger class sections where possible, and classes on Friday evenings and Saturdays.

Dr. Bowker said that if the university's timetable were followed there would be 16,000 additional spaces in the senior colleges and 7,000 in the community colleges by late 1968 or early 1969.

He said that the board was "unorthodox" instead of "planning." In 1965 the improvement program of the university was approved for temporary quarters on a large scale in the hope that the men entering that year can be absorbed into the existing college structures during the fiscal year expected in the succeeding three years.

The meeting, at the commission's offices at 2 Lafayette Street, was conducted by Commissioner Lawrence M. Orton, who urged that funds be reserved for the 1964-65 budget only if they could actually be spent during that year. He added that because of budgetary limitations, the projects with the highest priority should be indicated.

The request for \$65 million compares with a previous record 12-month request of \$30 million in 1962. The most the board has ever received in 12 months was \$20 million in 1959.

## Britain and Soviet Differ On Laotian Control Copters

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—Britain and the Soviet Union have failed to agree on what to do about attacks against helicopters of the Laotian Communist Commission.

The Foreign Office published the text today of a British draft note to the three political factions of the Laotian coalition expressing "grave concern" over two incidents in which the commission's helicopters were shot at.

Britain and the Soviet Union were co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva conference that established the Laotian coalition of leftists, rightists and neutralists.

Moscow proposed a counter-draft emitting the phrase "grave concern." It also added a final paragraph appealing to the commission to forbid flights or journeys of inspection "with the agreement of the coalition Government represented by the three political forces in Laos."

## Allen Says Integration Problem Must Not Cut Education Quality

School districts were told by the state that the primary responsibility for educational integration is on the local level, the state Education Commissioner yesterday said. He said that the state would not take action if the local districts failed to act.

The state intervened in the annual conference of the Citizens Committee for the Public Schools after the disintegration plan adopted. That action was challenged by parent groups in the fifth-grade children be placed in one school that has a range of kindergarten to fifth grade and that the other children of the school be distributed in other elementary schools. The main objection came from white parents.

Supporting Commissioner Allen's position was the State Board of Regents said "local control can continue to exist only so long as it produces good education."

The chancellor asserted that "thousands of boys and girls are being denied an opportunity for a good education because in their school districts the number of pupils is too small and the tax resources often too limited to support a first rate program."

He said consolidation of districts was proceeding at a slow pace, although since 1960 the number has been reduced from 1,327 to 1,115. The target, he noted, is 500 districts.

The commissioner said that he noted, is 500 districts.

## STUDY FINDS POSE BY ANTI-SEMITES

Jewish Group Says Bigot Infiltrate Conservatives

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—The American Jewish Committee

asserted today that most professional anti-Semites were posing as "superpatriots" to infiltrate "ultraconservative organizations."

In a special study, the human relations agency charged that religious bigots were directing their appeals to "isolationists, proponents of radical right measures, pro-Arab apologetes."

The results of a year-long survey were announced at the opening session of the annual meeting of the committee's national executive board at the Edgeview Beach Hotel.

One significant finding in the study was that until 1960 most anti-Semitic propaganda, in the form of periodicals, had been published at distant points and then shipped into the South in bulk for local distribution.

The report said that currently there had been a sharp rise in the amount of anti-Semitic literature originating in the South.

The study titled "Bigotry in America" is a pamphlet that will be published in the immediate future.

The study charged that Arab propaganda in the United States continues to originate from several sources.

It listed the Arab League's Propaganda Center, with branches in several cities; the Organization of Arab Students, whose 4,000 members are active on many college campuses; and the Arab League's United Nations delegations of the Arab nations.

The study held that Arab propaganda "is generally crisscrossed" with regard to outright anti-Jewish activities.

The Arab propaganda, the study said, "sponsors materials which are shot through with insinuations of 'dual loyalty' on the part of American Jews, and which contain inflammatory references to Zionism, a term frequently applied indiscriminately to all Jews."

Found Effective in South

Fertile areas for the propaganda, according to the study, have been communities in the South disturbed by racial tensions. The study said:

"Since 1954, when the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation the promotes of religious hatred have increased their activities in the South, where a resurgence of Ku Klux Klan and more newly organized racist groups have provided channels for fomenting anti-Semitism."

The general issue of racial crisis both in the North and

the South was given extensive attention by the committee's executive board.

Dr. John Slavson, executive vice president of the agency, called for a nationwide training program to cope with the "acute situation" of human relations personnel.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

He said that just as the labor mediator filled the need for skill in resolving the "power struggle" between labor and management in the 1890's, "so the expert in intergroup relations must now be equipped with special background and ability" to help reduce community and group tensions.

INSU  
ING

Contin

noon a

a day

Office

Negro

and ti

their

Fiv

since

agreg

Aug. 1

charg

John I

yard

Ralph

Mass.

of Ne

Mr. A

is Ne

The

for th

ordin

lanta-

press

and i

this

muni

Th

them

McA

and

DAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1963.

## IRRECTION ACT EORGIA VOIDED

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

After a hearing that lasted a half in the Post building. More than 150 Negro prisoners on release.

There had been in jail here harrassed during an anti-riot demonstration last night. Three among them with insurance were "arrested," a 21-year-old Harri- student from Denver, Ala., 22, of Melrose, and Donald Harris, 24, w York. Mr. Perdue and Allen are white. Mr. Harris, who is field worker in the Student Nonviolent Co- based group. It has been a voter registration in Georgia county.

### Others Arrested

Other two arrested with both Negroes, as Thomas, 21, who faces state charges of resisting a disorderly conduct and carrying an officer, and Sallie Durham, 14, who was held on juvenile delinquency. Members of the counter-ty movement, an anti-segregation organization.

Other other rights workers involved in the 25, of the 25, a field representa- for the Congress of Racial Action. He was seized by the police after a demonstration on the 17, and charged with in- sion. An injunction granted today sought in a suit accusing e and local officials of hav- brought the insurrection as part of an anti-civil is conspiracy.

The suit was filed last Oct. y Morris B. Abram of the York firm of Paul Weiss, and, Wharton & Garrison, represented Mr. Abram at hearing. Others were represented by the N.A.A.C.P. Defense and Educational id, Inc., headed by the ne Baker Motley of New k.

### Prosecutor Concedes Point

During the hearing, a juvenile judge, the circuit process, and the county hospital ad- ministrator all testified that they had used their powers to the anti-segregation demon- strations.

Judge Pace Jr., the prose- cutor, conceded that he had held the insurance to charged the civil rights workers jail. Under Georgia law, no is permitted for persons with a capital offense. Further, Mr. Pace and Smith, the City Attorney, represented him, said in ect that the insurrection was unconstitutional.

In his argument to the court, Abram contended that ne- the defendant nor the state tained. He then asserted: "The r are imprisonment, the retention of prosecution of plain- achieves their objectives—e punishment for and de- ment from the exercise of plain- s constitutional and civil ights and the deterrence of others from such constitution- y protected activity."

### Defendant Pace has admitted

of this action, he did not intend to call plaintiffs' for trial. He has in fact in- dicated that if plaintiffs agree to leave the state of Georgia, he would consent to his mission to bail."

In its opinion, the Court held at the constitutionality of the state statutes and ordinances. "We are not in question. But it is clear that the insurrection was unconstitutional and that further aid and said that further rusection under them was en- sioned."

### Bail Prescribed

The judges then said that un- less the officials set bail not to exceed \$500 on each misde- meanor and \$1,000 on each fel- ony they would be enjoined from prosecuting the civil ights workers on those charges.

Prosecution of the five adults for any other violations alleged to have taken place before to- day also was prohibited so long as each had made an appear- ance bond.

And the officials were re- strained from prosecution or de- tention of Miss Durham unless they offered her an opportunity to go free before 6 o'clock to- night on a bond of not more than \$500.

### The court retained jurisdiction

of the case for the pur- pose of hearing additional evi- dence on Mr. Abram's request that it enjoin the officials from further interference with civil rights activities here.

Besides Mr. Pace, the defend- ants include Col. Lowell Con- nor, chief of the State Highway Patrol; Sheriff Fred D. Chap- pell; Mayor T. Griffin Walker; and members of the City Coun- cil, and Chief of Police Ross Chandlee.

### 2 Board Members Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP) —The Senate confirmed today President Kennedy's nomination of Dr. Robert S. Morison of New York City to the board of the National Science Foundation. It also confirmed the nomination of Dr. William Neill Hubbard Jr. of Ann Arbor, Mich., to the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine.

## Britons Help American Students Spur Protest Vote in Mississippi

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 1—Forty-five students and staffs, three Englishmen and Norman Thomas were in Mississippi today working for a Negro candidate for Governor who is really not in the race.

The students have been in the field workers for two in- tegrationist groups, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Com- mittee and the Southern Christian Conference carry out an exercise in democracy for Negroes of voting age who are not registered.

Mr. Thomas, the former So- cialist candidate for President, delivered speeches in behalf of the project. The Englishmen, exchange students at Yale Uni- versity, said they were primar- ily observers of Mississippi pi- tical processes but were help- ing where they could.

Aaron Henry, Clarkdale drugist and state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is running for Governor as a write-in candidate to give the voters more of a choice in next Tuesday's election.

Running with him, for Lieut- enant Governor, is the Rev. F. B. Robinson, a white man, who is chaplain at Tougaloo South- ern Christian College here.

### Write-In Called Illegal

The write-in votes are not expected to be counted, Ator- ney General Joe Patterson has said that write-in ballots are illegal in the election and should be voided. Even if votes for Mr. Henry are accepted, he has no hope of winning.

Beginning tomorrow, Negro leaders will begin a mock election for unregistered Negroes throughout the state to drama- tize efforts of the Negro to gain the ballot in Mississippi.

The names of Mr. Henry and the Reverend King will appear on the "Freedom Ballot" along with those of the two white candidates for Governor, Hubert

Phillips, Republican, and Paul B. Johnson Jr., Democrat.

Negro leaders hope to receive up to 200,000 "freedom ballots" to be marked in meetings and polling places over the state. The vote will be announced Monday night, prior to the official election.

### Students Get Attention

The students, who have been arriving and leaving in shifts for two weeks, have attracted much attention from the au- thorities. Policemen have run them out of Negro neighbor- hoods, lectured them on the evils of integration and arrested them on a number of charges.

Three hundred students at Stanford University volunteered to come to Mississippi from Cal- ifornia but Bob Moses, Mr. Henry's campaign manager, advised them to cut the number to 14 and bring plenty of ball money instead.

Last night, Bruce Payne of Washington, a Yale graduate student, reported that he had been beaten by four men at a service station near Port Gibson. Mr. Payne, who was not badly injured, reported the incident to the Federal Bureau of In- vestigation and the State High- way Patrol.

Allard K. Lowenstein, a Yale Law School graduate, who or- ganized the student committee, said that in addition to num- berous arrests the workers were constantly being taken in for questioning.

Nevertheless, the students ap- peared to be enjoying the ex- perience.

In Hattiesburg, two of them debated two students from the University of Southern Missis- sippi on the race issue. The de- bate was carried by a Hatties- burg radio station.

The two other English stu- dents are Johnathan Steele and Geoffrey Robinson. All three are Cambridge graduates and with those of the two white candidates for Governor, Hubert

## REGIONAL SCHOOLS UPHELD ON APPEAL

Bias Ruled Out in Gary, Ind., Neighborhood Policy

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—The neigh- borhood schools policy of nearby Gary, Ind., was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals here today.

The decision could be of major significance, especially in Chicago where a similar policy has been the cause of much racial strife. It was the first ruling by a federal appeals court holding the neighborhood policy, which prevails over most of the nation, to be constitu- tional.

A Supreme Court ruling last summer cleared the way for a determination of the issue in the federal courts. A suit chal- lenging the neighborhood policy in Chicago, on the contention that it is used to maintain segregation, is pending in the Federal District Court here.

The three Appeals Court Jus- tices, F. Ryan Duffy, Elmer J. Schnackenberg and Lathan Castle, unanimously upheld the ruling in the Gary case, which was made by Judge George N. Beaumont of the District Court at Hammond, Ind., last Jan. 30.

### Suit Dismissed

Judge Beaumont had dismissed a suit brought in behalf of par- ents of 111 Gary school chil- dren who charged discrimination in the school system and who asked that school officials be enjoined from maintaining a racially segregated public schools. The National Associa- tion for the Advancement of Colored People joined the Gary parents in the litigation.

The Appeals Court justices ruled that school district bound- aries in Gary were determined without consideration of race or color and that the lines had not been drawn "for the pur- pose of including or excluding children of certain races."

They agreed with the con- tention of the defense that "there is no affirmative United States constitutional duty to change innocent-arrived-at school attendance districts by the mere fact that shifts in population either increase or decrease the percentage of either Negroes or white pupils."

The justices rejected the plaintiffs' contention that their "right to be integrated" is such an overriding purpose that it should be given to safety and convenience of children and costs of operating the school system. The other factors have to be considered by the board, the justices agreed.

### Denies Racial Basis

In his ruling Judge Beaumont noted that several hundred Gary pupils were being trans- ferred from crowded schools in their own districts to less crowded schools elsewhere in the city, but that this was not being done on a racial basis. He held that the Constitu- tion's 14th Amendment would be violated if some students were required "to leave their neighborhood and friends and be transferred to another school, simply for the purpose of bal- ancing the races in the various schools."

Attorneys in the Federal court suit in Chicago, which asks that the Chicago Board of Education and Schools Super- intendent Benjamin C. Willis be forced to end the neighborhood schools policy here, disagreed as to the effect of the Appeals Court ruling on the Chicago case.

### Attorneys in the Federal

court suit in Chicago, which asks that the Chicago Board of Education and Schools Super- intendent Benjamin C. Willis be forced to end the neighborhood schools policy here, disagreed as to the effect of the Appeals Court ruling on the Chicago case.

## BIAS IN HOSPITALS BARRED BY COURT

Color Line Under Hill-Burton Act Held Unconstitutional

Special to The New York Times

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1—Hospitals that accept Federal Hill-Burton construction funds must open their facilities and staffs to all races, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled here today.

In a landmark decision, the appeals court declared the "se- parate but equal" portion of the Hill-Burton Act unconstitutional. Two of the five judges dis- sented.

Overruling a North Carolina state court and upsetting other rulings in Federal and state courts, the majority said the clause violated both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

### A Widespread Effect

The clause permits racial seg-regation in private hospitals under the Hill-Burton program so long as equal facilities are available for both races within a locality.

The Fifth Amendment estab- lishes the right to due process of law and the Fourteenth Amendment forbids the states to deny that right.

If the ruling today is not upset, it will have a widespread effect on the traditional policies of segregation in most Southern hospitals. Over the years, many of these hospitals have obtained Hill-Burton funds to build ad- ditions and new facilities.

The appeals court ruled spec- ially in the case of the Moore H. Cone Memorial Hos- pital and the Wesley Long Com- munity Hospital, both of Green- sboro, N. C.

The majority opinion, written by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobel- off of Baltimore, said the Long Hospital was wholly segregated and the Cone Hospital admitted a "select few" Negro patients.

The suit was brought by a group of Negroes, including patients, physicians and den- tists, aided by the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund. The Justice Department intervened on behalf of the fund.

### Complicated Formula Used

The primary question, Judge Sobeloff said in his 21-page opinion, was "whether the state or the Federal Government or both have become so involved in the conduct of these other- wise private bodies that they are also activities of these govern- ments and performed under their aegis without the private bodies necessarily becoming their instrumentalities or their agent in a strict sense."

Under the Hill-Burton pro- gram, a private hospital seek- ing a Federal grant for expan- sion first applies to a state agency, which, if it approves, forwards the application to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

Under a complicated formula each state is given a quota of hospital beds and funds. To qualify, the state must estab- lish certain hospital standards, which the hospitals must meet to get the aid.

### Extensive 'Sharing' Seen

All these factors point to "ex- tensive state-Federal sharing in the common plan," Judge So- beloff said.

The majority opinion was also signed by Judges Albert V. Bryan and J. Spencer Bell.

In a 17-page dissent, Judges Charles W. Haynsworth and Herbert F. Borenman said that a Federal grant was but a gift that a hospital accepting a gift did not give the donor control over its operation.

Moreover, Congress itself re- fused in August to strike "the separate but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton Act, they said. The legislative intent is clearly to maintain the original enact- ment, they said.

Hill-Burton aid has been used to build more than 2,000 hospi- tals and other medical care fa- cilities in the South. Most of these hospitals admit Negroes but put them in segregated wards, while some exclude Ne- groes. Many and probably most, will not permit Negro doctors to use their facilities.

The Hill-Burton Act of 1946 was named for its principal sponsors, Senator Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, and former Senator Harold H. Burton, Republican of Ohio.

### Kennedy to See Black Watch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP) —The Black Watch Regiment of Britain will perform on the White House grounds Nov. 13 for 1,700 youngsters from child- care agencies in the Washington area, Mrs. John F. Kennedy ap- pointed the regiment to appear. The White House said today that she and the President would be on hand.

## Harlem Group Acts To Help Negroes Get Trainee Jobs

Harlem's experimental domes- tic "Peace Corps" suddenly has found itself operating in the field of job recruitment, and its director says it is delighted with the new opportunity.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company and the New York Telephone Company re- cently asked the group to help recruit Negroes for their job-training programs.

The group is known as As- sociated Community Teams, Inc. It was organized last year with a \$250,000 Federal grant in a move to prove that a home- based Peace Corps is needed to serve America's underprivi- leged. Congress is still studying the idea.

Associated now has a staff of 15 paid employees and 41 volunteers, who work at ad- dressed tasks in schools, hospi- tals, homes for elderly, health agencies, recreation programs and projects to fight juvenile delinquency. Its headquarters is at 179 West 127th Street.

Within the last few months several companies have ap- proached Associated and asked it to recruit job trainees.

"We are delighted to do this for companies that are sincere and really want to hire Negro workers," Joseph Cady, Associ- ated educational director, said in an interview yesterday.

He said Associated had not entered into a "contract" with the two companies, but merely an "informal working arrange- ment."

The New York Telephone Company has agreed to take on any qualified Negroes who pass the company screening process. These young men will be trained in jobs ranging from telephone repair to switch- men. Any one of trainees who wants to continue his formal schooling in business subjects—beyond the craft field—will be able to do so with financial aid from the company.

Company policy is to give employees who want to further their education 50 per cent of the tuition charge.

Of the 38,400 persons who work for the company in the five boroughs, 4,500 are Negroes.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company will start by taking on four or five Negroes as a group, Mr. Cady said, and train them to be service-station attendants.

Walter Christmas of Associ- ated said that Humble would give the men the opportunity to advance to service-station management.

**Bourbon  
Drinkers.**

Try Old Bushmills  
Irish Whiskey neat.  
It comes from the  
world's oldest distillery.